

## Abstract of the Disclosure

The invention relates to a method for restoring administrative data records of a non-volatile memory that can be written in segments and erased in blocks, said records being stored in a more rapidly accessible internal volatile flag memory of an assigned memory controller. According to the invention, a reconstruction table (RKT), in which the extent of all write and erase operations is recorded as an entry, is continuously updated. This permits each administrative data record of the internal flag memory of the memory controller to be completely reconstructed during a restart after a power failure.